

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

M. C. MUNCHAUSEN, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1862.

A Dash by the Rebels.

Yesterday morning before day the rebel cavalry, with some pieces of artillery, made a dash upon our pickets on the Gallatin, Franklin, and Murfreesboro pikes. About half past two o'clock A. M., a body of rebels, variously estimated at from eight hundred to fifteen hundred, attacked our pickets on the Gallatin pike. The pickets consisted of companies F, D, and G of the 5th Illinois Infantry. The rebel forces consisted of cavalry, infantry and one field piece. The pickets stood their ground for more than an hour, and then fell back about a hundred rods. Subsequently company F drove back the rebels and regained their original position which they held until driven back by the artillery. Our loss is reported at ten wounded, two of whom severely, and three missing. The rebels lost five killed certainly, and less fifteen of them wounded on our hands. Lieutenant Hixson, of Company E, was wounded in the right arm above the elbow. About day-break another rebel troop put some artillery in position on the Murfreesboro pike, and fired a few shots; but their fire was soon silenced by our artillery without the least damage to ourselves. A number of shells were thrown by the rebels into the yard of John Tamm, Esq., knocking about his smoke house, shattering some trees, and playing other very uncomfortable pranks. The rebel cavalry kept a slight fire from the woods, and shortly began shelling our pickets from the Franklin pike; a few shots however, from our big guns drove them away, without the rebels doing any damage. Gen. Bragg then ordered some regiments of infantry, cavalry and a battery, to pursue them on the Franklin pike. The rebels fled hastily, taking a cross road through Overton's farm, a small squad who were too badly scared to wait to go up at the gate, kept on the pike, and were chased to Brentwood, nine miles distant, by Col. Scott's cavalry, who killed a number of them, and captured the rest, with some fifty-five horses, which the rebels had been collecting. We suppose this damage to their commissary department will be deeply deplored. Our troops were repulsed in their first attack, and had come back about a mile when one rider announced that the rebels were posted in considerable force on a cross road, about a mile forward, with artillery. Before their position was taken our artillery was hastened forward and opened upon them, quickly silencing them. The dust was flying so thickly that it was impossible at times to see to follow the position of their engines, and at this time a rebel regiment made a terrible charge on a spot where they supposed Col. Scott's cavalry to be, but the Colonel had suddenly moved his position, and the rebels rode up an ambuscade of portions of the 78th Pennsylvania and 34th Michigan Infantry, who poured a deadly volley into their ranks, killing and wounding a large number of them. They fled without firing again. They opened the charge with a terrible yell, and rode off as many as twelve miles. The rebels then made several attempts to bring their artillery upon us, but were silenced almost as soon as they commenced. In the mean time Col. Bragg, commanding 1st Brigade, General Palmer's Division, was steadily feeling the enemy's position, and, with his artillery, the 1st Wisconson Battery, commanded by Capt. Bentz, was successful in shelling them from every position they occupied. The bodies of the dead lay strewing the woods in every direction; a number, we were informed, were removed by their friends.

Our address gave an earnest yesterday of glorious determination and valor in their hearts, and will do so elsewhere. When the jaws of battle fall upon them, they will vomit forth fire and steel. How bold their hearts ever fall within them, when fighting under the flag of their country.

There is no such thing as liberty or speech or action in the Confederacy. It is a military despotism and the people live under a system of espionage worse than that of France in its worst days. Those who aimed at power through revolution, must retain it by force, and God forbid that we should ever suspect ourselves of such degeneracy.

MORGAN's newspaper, the pernicious "Vidette," makes some decidedly seditious statements, which would seem to confirm the popular belief that BEMON MUNCHAUSEN is dead. For example:

"So contemptible has Yankee cavalry become in the estimation of Southern soldiers, that whenever we meet them the order is given to charge and pursue, without any regard to their numbers."

The meeting has frequently taken place in this and adjoining counties, and the rebel cavalry have invariably charged in a direction directly ~~opposite~~ to the enemy. If the "Vidette" doubts this, let it ask Bonner, Dimock, Bow, Brewster, and Lusk.

"The Vidette's statement about money matters is quite as astonishing as the preceding one."

"CONFERDARK CURRENCY.—A gentleman from Louisville informs me that gold was selling in that city for 150 cts, and that Confederate currency was selling at the same rate as green backs. This is good, you'd be the last to say."

As an offset to this still we refer to the statement of the Richmond *Enquirer* that General BEMON complained that the Kentuckians were generally unwilling to take Confederate money, and also to that officer's published order compelling Kentuckians to take the miserable trash.

The fact is that rebels, Springfield and

Nashville would not give fifty cents on the dollar for a wagon load of Confederate money, and in Louisville the stuff is

no more known in public or private trade, than during Fowl's Southern Pacific Railroad Stock. Even of the Confederacy should be established its money would all be repudiated.

**A Bogus Letter.**—

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes the following letter, which it asserts was captured near Harper's Ferry, as from a man in the Secretary's Service. Mr. Seawall pronounces the letter a forgery, and says he has no such knowledge. The attempt is a clumsy one:

NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 11.  
Maj. DR. LUCAS. I get news from the enemy yesterday, I have no time to write you but a few lines now, but will write more fully in a day or two or more.

I send you half a dozen copies of extracts of the Richmond papers, captured by some of our cavalry last night. By reading them you will see that the rebels are not yet fully convinced that they have not been routed in Kentucky. The Whig editorial says it never expected success, there, while the rebel army was under such incompetent Generals. And the *Commer* is still in a state of painful anxiety about the battle of Perryville.

It seems that they have received dispatches from General Forrest and numerous other Southern sources telling of their victory, but Bragg a official report has not been received, and they have seen the Federal papers, and as these do not admit a defeat to the Union army, the Southerners really doubt whether any has occurred. Is not this another evidence of the wisdom of your policy in regard to the Northern press? General Scott was right in saying that falsification was a necessary part of the machinery of war. In this war it is a poor aid, as the Southern press republish and seem to credit so much of what we choose to give to our papers.

Toad your bounty as to the press will further. Make them safe, even though a glorious victory will speak to it. I will do great good North and South. No time for more now. Bob Verplanck is here and well, very affectionately. Your nephew,

WILLIAM H. ANGUS,  
Tenn. War Dept., what is his condition?

**The Rebel Reign of Terror.**—

The Hon. Jas. Hamilton of Texas, in a recent speech at Brooklyn, New York, showed how well the leaders of the South had corrupted and poisoned the public mind before the rebel states were dragged out of the Union, and he strongly declared that a majority of the Southern people are even yet favorable to the Union. He says:

"At many of the 'pills'—with posters saying 'Let the vote be open that we may see who are the traitors and the Union men,' 'dared not vote.' You may say that these Union men did not care for their liberty so much as their fathers did." Gentlemen, most of us prefer reading about martyrs to being martyrs, and I would myself rather be a martyr in some other way than to have a rough rope put around my neck, and be hung on a lonely prairie and have my body left there unburied. You ask, has this happened? Ay, fellow citizens, if has happened. It is happening every day. It will continue to happen till the last free spirit has left the South, or his soul has been crushed, unless the power of this Government steps in."

There is no such thing as liberty or speech or action in the Confederacy. It is a military despotism and the people live under a system of espionage worse than that of France in its worst days. Those who aimed at power through revolution, must retain it by force, and God forbid that we should ever suspect ourselves of such degeneracy.

We now, and then see files of papers

published in the Confederacy—but we hear of no legal tribunals, and see no reports of civil trials. The military power is boundless except as regards its responsibility to Jeff Davis, and he has selected the most sordid tools to do his work. We know full well how the people of the South were subjugated, and we hear of no legal tribunals, and see no reports of civil trials. The military power is boundless except as regards its responsibility to Jeff Davis, and he has selected the most sordid tools to do his work. We know full well how the people of the South were subjugated, and we

have a very correct idea of the means intended to subdue their subjection complete and continued. A New York contemporary says it has been assured,

on testimony which is cannot doubt, that Abele's leaders at Richmond have established a spy system in the army and among the people, at the head of which is a former London Detective officer. The spies are everywhere and in all ranks, officers and soldiers, firemen on the rivers and laborers in the prisons. It is a man disengaged, they make their report, and he is handed over to a Provost Marshal. This is the end of all the wanted efforts to establish perfect liberty in the Cotton States. Col. Hamilton asserts that over two hundred men were shot, hung, or otherwise destroyed in Texas without the slightest form of law by the State was held to have succeeded; we know the barbarities which have been practised in Tennessee, we have many melancholy evidences of the fiendish vengeance which pursues every man suspected of loyalty. All these things occur under a government which was likened to Sodom and Gomorrah in its inception, but who can tell the atrocities which are perpetrated in its name now, and which will continue to be exercised until the power of the United States Government steps in."

**Long-John.**

The "Old North State."

There is a rising under sentiment in North Carolina. The New York Tribune's Newbern correspondent says that great popular demonstrations have been made at various points in this department recently in favor of free labor and the President's Proclamation. The most radical and liberal views are publicly expressed by the speakers at these meetings, and are received with enthusiastic approbation by the people. It is of most significant fact that the non-slaveholders, who are, of course, as everybody knows, largely in the majority in North Carolina, as soon as protection is afforded them, express and applaud the strongest anti-Slavery sentiments and the bitterest denunciations of the slave oligarchy.

The free labor feeling is the prevalent one in all that portion of the State which is now within the Union lines. As to the Union men who are chiefly non-slaveholders, they are pretty nearly unanimous in their hatred of an institution to extend and perpetuate which, to the utter ruin of all other interests, they believe to have been the prime cause of the rebellion. These non-slaveholders show their earnestness and sincerity by enlisting as Union soldiers, without bounties or other mercenary inducements; and they make the best of soldiers, evincing a remarkable aptitude in the manual of arms, and great eagerness to meet the rebels. They are good citizens, and have been all their lives mired to hardship and exposure, so that they can best endure pain.

North Carolinians are the bravest men the privations

of the soldier can inflict.

**Gen. Buell.**

Gen. Buell is a gentleman, and we but

speak the sentiment of the whole South, when we express our sorrow that he could find it inconsistent with his honor to condescend to support such a vile cause.

We hoped when Lincoln's proclamation was issued and he could no longer have room, for doubt, he would resign, and like Nelson, endeavor by his future conduct to atone for his past errors. But the ungrateful Yankees, to whose blunders we are much indebted, have deprived him of the opportunity, and like Nelson, the falls without consolation.

We know what we assert when we say that Buell's gentle and truthful administration of affairs will be the best, and have no damage to your cause than all the rest of these Generals together.

We would respectfully enquire whether

in case Nashville had been evacuated, as

General BUELL stoutly and urgently insisted it should be, months ago, according

to military rules, the *Vidette* would

have added the evacuation of the capital of Tennessee to its list of the damages inflicted on the rebel cause by General Buell.

At all events, the rebels in this

State, and the rebel journals over the

whole South, have expressed for months

the deepest anxiety that such a calamity

should be inflicted upon them.

**The Vidette** says in another article:

It is unnecessary to argue to remark that his arrival has forced marche

that no one believed any Yankee army could make its way from the front of our first day's victory at Shiloh, and to assert that had the advice which he

has the credit of having given, to wit:

to push on after the fight of Monday, been followed, we would have had reason to regret the battle, which at matters turned out, was the date at which our series of disasters ceased and our subsequent success commenced.

Then, and after war is made, the general hosts lay threatening Corinth, Buell

was subordinate to Halleck, and he never

was in command until Beauregard evacuated

Corinth, first having collected, and organized the mighty army one wing of

which, but a few days ago, menaced the

States North of the Ohio, another, and

are this cut to pieces the army of Rose-

crans, and in which, when it shall be

united, we confide to defy and punish

invasion.

It is well known that when General

Buell was placed in command of the

army, he was greatly repelled in numbers

so much so that the garrisons also

absolutely required to keep down the people

of the States occupied by his forces had

been detailed, he had nothing left with

which to assume the offensive. It was

remained until matters were ripe for the

great movements which we confidently

believe will result in the liberation of

Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and

the reparation of Kentucky. General

Bragg concentrated his corps and

built his bridges at Chattanooga, Kirby

Smith, who is somewhat slow to mature

his plans, yet possesses an energy and

rapidity in execution unsurpassed, and a

resolute tenacity in holding what he ac-

quires perhaps unequalled by any general

in the Confederacy, was given a force

adequate to his part of the programme

and which but for the dispatch and

drill of the rebels, would have

been the most formidable force in the

Confederacy.

The Vidette says in another article:

It is unnecessary to argue to remark

that his arrival has forced marche

that no one believed any Yankee army

could make its way from the front of

our first day's victory at Shiloh, and to

assert that had the advice which he

has the credit of having given, to wit:

to push on after the fight of Monday,

we would have had reason to regret

the battle, which at matters turned out,

was the date at which our series of

disasters ceased and our subsequent

success began.

The Vidette says in another article:

It is unnecessary to argue to remark

that his arrival has forced marche

that no one believed any Yankee army

could make its way from the front of

our first day's victory at Shiloh, and to

assert that had the advice which he

has the credit of having given, to wit:

to push on after the fight of Monday,

we would have had reason to regret

the battle, which at matters turned out,

was the date at which our series of

disasters ceased and our subsequent

success began.